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by the national executives. More than one hundred members of Congress attended the meeting. Two committees were appointed, one to prepare an address to members of the Senate and the House, the other to perfect a plan for permanent organization of the group. The necessity of a campaign of education for the development of public interest was introduced by Mr. McNary of Massachusetts, and discussion upon the subject participated in by Hepburn of Iowa, Norros of Nebraska, Slayden of Texas, Burke and Barchfield of Pennsylvania, Granger of Rhode Island, Waldo and Sulzer of New York, and Williams of Mississippi.

**Hartford  
Peace Society.**

On April 10 a meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., for the purpose of organizing a peace society for the city. About thirty women attended. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. C. H. Adler, who had taken the initiative in the matter. She explained the purpose for which it was proposed to form an organization, namely, to develop sentiment in favor of universal peace and the substitution of arbitration for war, to awaken interest in the subject in the schools and among the public generally. The new society will be composed of both men and women. A considerable number of those present at the meeting left their names to become members. Mrs. Adler was made temporary president and Mrs. Jerome Mayer (142A Washington Street) temporary secretary. Another meeting will be held soon to complete the organization. The peace traditions of Hartford ought to make the society vigorous and influential from the very beginning. The city was one of the strongest centres of peace work in the early years of the movement. It was in Hartford that, in June, 1834, William Watson, grandfather of the present Richard H. Dana, began the publication, for the Connecticut Peace Society, founded in 1831, of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, under the able editorial direction of C. S. Henry. The American Peace Society removed from New York to Hartford in 1835, and for two years carried on its operations from that city. It adopted that year the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* as its organ, and has maintained it ever since. Francis Fellowes followed C. S. Henry as its editor until the society moved to Boston in 1837. William Watson, one of the ablest and most energetic friends which the peace cause has ever had, who gathered about him a group of strong workers in and around Hartford, died that year. By 1838, largely through Mr. Watson's influence, every county in Connecticut had a peace society. The memory of this remarkable early propaganda ought to bring to the new society's support scores of the leading citizens of Hartford, and doubtless will.

**International  
Law Association.**

The Executive Council of the International Law Association has issued a circular to its members announcing that the next Conference of the Association, the twenty-third, will be held in Berlin beginning on Tuesday, the 2d of October, and continuing for four days. The Berlin Society of Comparative Jurisprudence and the Berlin Association for International Law and Political Economy have jointly invited the Association to visit Berlin, and have promised their active support and coöperation. It is stated also that the Imperial German government will do the Association the honor to recognize the Conference and be represented at its sittings. The Council hopes that the attendance of members from both Europe and America will be large. On the program we notice, among the subjects proposed for discussion, the following which have particular bearing upon the cause of international peace: (1) The Exemption of Private Property at Sea from Capture in Time of War; (2) International Agreement as to the Laws of Neutrality; (3) International Arbitration; (4) International Status of Wide Bays; (5) Pacific Penetration and the Relation of Foreign Powers with Colonies and Protectorates. These topics constitute five-eighths of the provisional program as announced by the Council.

**Brevities.**

. . . The third national British Peace Congress will be held in Birmingham in June. The Congress last year met in Bristol and was attended by about 475 delegates representing 180 organizations.

. . The fourth national Congress of the French, peace societies will be held this year at Lyon, commencing on the 2d of June. The Assistant Mayor of the city will have charge of the organization of the Congress.

. . . A treaty of obligatory arbitration has recently been signed between Austria-Hungary and Portugal, raising the whole number of treaties so far negotiated to *forty-four*.

. . . Mrs. M. L. Hollingsworth of Colorado Springs, Col., Superintendent of the local peace and arbitration department of the W. C. T. U., has written to the *Telegraph* of that city a strong protest in reply to the Governor's appeal to the people of Colorado, including women and children, to contribute to the furnishing of a silver service for the cruiser "Colorado." She believes — and rightly — that such action will help to "advance the interests of war and develop the war spirit." "Children should be taught," she declares, "the patriotism of peace and its underlying principles of right and justice rather than to contribute to or in any way encourage the equipments of war."

. . . Mr. W. A. Mahony, chairman of the committee on arbitration of the Columbus (Ohio) Board of Trade, and a very active and efficient worker in the cause of international arbitration and peace, has been spending

some weeks in Pasadena, Cal. On Sunday afternoon, April 15, he gave an address to the men of Pasadena at the regular men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium.

. . . The Baroness von Suttner went to Christiania on the 18th of April to receive in person the Nobel peace prize, which had been awarded to her on the 10th of December last. While in Christiania she "received" the Norwegian group of the "Women's Universal Peace Alliance" (*l'Alliance universelle des femmes pour la Paix*).

. . . Norway has chosen as her members of the Hague Court Mr. Horst and Dr. Sigurd Ibsen. Mr. Horst has for some years been a member of the International Peace Bureau at Berne, and is the first member of the Bureau who has been made a member of the Court.

. . . The German-speaking people of New York City who are interested in the peace movement, and particularly in the conclusion of an arbitration treaty between this country and their Fatherland, will hold a mass meeting on the 19th of May, probably in the Cooper Union. The speakers will be Hon. Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from St. Louis, president of the Arbitration Group in Congress, Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard University and others.

. . . In the debate on the army estimates in the House of Commons on March 15, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared in the most unequivocal terms that both the honor and the fate of his government were bound up with the cause of retrenchment. Mr. Haldane, the Secretary of War, had reduced, he said, the army estimates as he found them on coming into office, by a million and a half sterling. Further reductions would be made as soon as it was possible to make them, but it would require time.

. . . The *Christian Endeavor World* very pertinently remarks: "A great many will share the President's enthusiasm for 'the biggest-yet' battleship, to cost \$10,000,000; but why spend so much more to fight possible foes when we have worse actual foes now damaging the nation—the liquor trade, child labor, unassimilated aliens?"

. . . The *Chautauquan* for April contained important suggestions for programs for the Chautauqua local circles for the observance of the 18th of May as International Peace Day. These suggestions will be found to be of much utility to teachers in arranging programs for peace exercises in the schools that day. The address of the *Chautauquan* (twenty-five cents per copy) is Chautauqua, N. Y.

. . . At the time of the Courrières mining disaster in France the Peace Society of Frankfurt, Germany, opened a subscription for the benefit of the French sufferers. The appeal for aid was signed by a number of eminent citizens of the city.

. . . A meeting of the Interparliamentary Union Group of the British Parliament was held on March 1 for organization. Fifty members of the new Parliament attended. Lord Weardale (Philip Stanhope) was elected president of the Group and William Randal Cremer honorary secretary. The Group will make arrangements for the holding of the Interparliamentary Conference in London next year.

. . . The *Arbitrator* says: "In 1889 the Tory Government of the day decided to erect a number of forts around London. Mr. Cremer and other members of the House of Commons protested against the folly and waste. The Government, however, influenced by a publication entitled 'The Battle of Dorking,' which was then being largely circulated, persisted in their decision. Land was bought, forts erected, larger sums of money expended, and contractors rejoiced. Now the forts, having been found to be unnecessary and useless, are to be dismantled. The real cause of that scare was the publication above referred to. The alarmists, fertile in invention and always on the alert, are trying it on again with their sensational story about 'The Great Invasion of 1910!'" We wonder if our Washington alarmists, who are proposing to have built in Chesapeake Bay an island for fortifications to protect the Capital, have been reading this story!

. . . The French Government, through Mr. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the miner, Némey, whose heroic and almost superhuman exertions resulted in saving the lives of the twelve men who, with him, were entombed in the Courrières Mine.

## The Teaching of History in the Public Schools of the United States with Special Reference to War and Peace.

[Report of a Committee of Three appointed in accordance with the action of the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society, May 18, 1905.]

BOSTON, MASS., April 3, 1906.

*To the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society:*

The Committee appointed by you in accordance with the action taken at the Annual Meeting of the Society on the 18th of May, 1905, "to ascertain and report upon the instruction given in History in the Public Schools of the United States with Special Reference to War, Battle, and Militarism," beg leave to submit the following Report:

In the fall of 1905 we prepared, for transmission to the Superintendents of Public Schools, the series of inquiries hereinafter set forth. These were sent from the office of the American Peace Society to the Superintendents in about three hundred cities and towns, each containing a population of ten thousand or more. We have received answers from one hundred and twenty-six of the superintendents so addressed.

### EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS ON UNITED STATES HISTORY.

Your Committee, at an early date after their appointment, began the examination of the school text-books on United States history with special reference to their treatment of war and peace.

We found a large number of them. Some have been in use forty, fifty, and sixty years, while about a dozen new books have appeared since the year 1900. We have examined more than seventy both as to quantity and as to quality.